

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris  
Printed simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague, Manila,  
Miami, Rome

# Herald Tribune



Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,441 24/87

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 13-14, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887



Margaret Thatcher greeted a crowd Friday in London.

## Thatcher's Majority Exceeds Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, calling her victory her "most fantastic triumph," prepared to begin a historic third term as prime minister Friday with a comfortable parliamentary majority that exceeded even the expectations of her Conservative Party and most opinion polls throughout the month-long campaign.

The Conservatives were returned

British stocks closed at record highs, but foreign demand was disappointing. Page 7.

to power with a majority of 100 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons.

Final, official results showed that the Conservatives had won 375 seats, the opposition Labor Party 229 and the Alliance grouping of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties 22. Other parties had 24. In the old Parliament, the Conservatives held 392 seats, Labor 206 and the Alliance 27.

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## Arms Pact Is Backed By NATO

### Shultz Believes Treaty Can Be Reached Soon

By Michael R. Gordon  
*New York Times Service*

**REYKJAVIK, Iceland** — Western foreign ministers formally endorsed on Friday the proposal to ban U.S. and Soviet short-range missiles, a move that helps pave the way for a U.S.-Soviet arms treaty.

The endorsement by foreign ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came after two months of occasionally contentious deliberation that was sparked by Moscow's proposal to ban short-range missiles from Europe.

"We seem to be about to succeed" in negotiating a treaty on medium- and short-range missiles, said Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He also noted that some sticking points remained.

The NATO statement also said the West had agreed on a new approach to negotiating on conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Kremlin proposed such talks last year but they were held up by differences between the United States and France.

Under this approach, the talks will involve 22 Western and European nations, with a cosmetic link to the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

That conference, which includes neutral and nonaligned nations, will not be able to block or influence decisions by the 23-nation group. The link is meant to mollify the French, who favored an approach that played down the role of the Western and European bloc.

The NATO statement indirectly noted that France would be involved in consultations over future arms control decisions. France left the NATO military command in 1967 and has not been extensively involved in recent consultations on deploying U.S. missiles to Europe.

U.S. officials said Washington would give Moscow a formal response to the proposal on short-range missiles, which have a range of 300 to 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers), after Mr. Shultz reported on the NATO meeting to President Ronald Reagan.

The two sides have already agreed that U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles should be eliminated from Europe and that each side can keep a token force of medium-range missiles.

To the Soviet Union, the two sides have concluded that the sale was one of the most egregious diversions of high-technology products to the Soviet Union in a decade.

The equipment is high on the list of technologies that the Western allies and Japan bar from export to the Soviet Union. Intelligence

officials say the machinery is already making it easier for the Soviet submarine fleet to elude detection. The U.S. Navy says it will cost \$1 billion or more to undo the damage.

"When you strip it all away, these people did terrible damage for the sake of making just one more sale."

— Stephen D. Bryen, a U.S. official

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A reconstruction of that sale, based on interviews in the United States, Europe and Japan, shows how readily the export control system broke down.

The interviews showed that the governments involved depended heavily on the truthfulness of companies that were seeking to profit from increased trade with the Soviet Union. The

government inspectors appeared to lack the technological sophistication to challenge the companies' claims about the capabilities of equipment being exported.

Since the diversion became known, the impact has been widespread.

American outrage over the incident has caused severe friction among three close allies — the United States, Norway and Japan. The Pentagon charges that Japan permitted the technology to get away, then dragged its feet for a year when presented with evidence of the diversion. Nor do the Americans fully believe the results of Norway's investigation, which concluded that that country's involvement was limited to the work of one renegade employee.

In May, two officials of the Japanese company and a British employee of the Norwegian company, Kongsberg Vaapenfabrik, were arrested. More arrests in Japan are expected.

Meanwhile, the president of Toshiba Machine and two other top company officials have resigned. Norwegian officials, who fear they could lose a major contract with the United States military, have dismantled part of Kongberg.

Like the Norwegians, Sugichiro Watari, the chief executive of Toshiba Corp., complained in an interview in New York this week that his company had been treated harshly. He said that the giant electronics company, which owns 50.8

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# Italy's Political Parties Fear a Low Turnout for Election With Few Issues

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — As Sunday's national parliamentary elections approach, Italian political parties are all growing fearful of what is being called the country's third biggest grouping — those who do not vote.

"All of the parties know that the people did not want these elections," said Gaspare Bartolini Amidei, editor of the daily newspaper *Il Tempo*. "And they are all afraid that the people will punish them."

Italians, in fact, have a relatively low abstention rate. In 1983, 16 percent of the electorate stayed away from the polls or cast blank ballots, and they tend to be doggedly loyal to their political parties as they are to their soccer teams.

But the premature collapse of a five-party coalition that had brought Italy four years of unaccustomed stability appears to have irritated many voters. And a listless campaign that has developed few issues and turned largely on post-election coalition possibilities seems to have alienated even more.

Since triumph or defeat probably will be measured in small percentage shifts up or down, getting out the vote has become a primordial goal for the main parties. And, as it is a foregone conclusion that Italy will again be governed by a

feeling that all the big parties are the same, and this is pronounced for the first time in the big cities of the north and among the young," said Lucio Pettinari, head of the Communists' electoral office in Rome. "This is a special danger for us."

An opinion poll by the Istituto Directa recently found that 11.8 percent of Italians from age 18 to 25 would vote for the brand new Greens Party, which champions environmental causes. It gave 27.4 percent of the youth vote to the Christian Democrats, 15.4 percent to the Socialists and 17 percent to the Communists.

But political opinion polls have a poor reputation in Italy, starting with pollsters themselves. Polls routinely turn up roughly 40 percent of respondents who will not guarantee how they are going to vote.

"The vote is seen as a little bit like a sin and no one wants to confess it," said Eli Brusati of the Doda polling organization. "There is also a great distrust toward the political class, and so people do not want to indicate a preference because they do not believe in anyone."

With no reliable polls to guide them, politicians are nervously turning to the weather forecasts, but even these bring meager consolation. It seems that this weekend it may rain in the north, which could deter citizens from voting; it should be sunny in the south, but this may persuade others to head for the beaches instead of the polling booths.

In the two-day voting Sunday and Monday, the 46 million electorate will renew the entire 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and 315 senators in the upper house.

All parties have been insistently cultivating the female vote, and Communist posters say that a vote for them means putting another woman in parliament. But it is symptomatic of the unfocused quality of the campaign that an utterly nonfeminist female has managed to grab a good share of media attention.

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"I say live free love and live pornography," said Ms. Staller about her small headquarters on the outskirts of Rome. "because every time an Italian couple goes to bed and turns out the light, what they do is pornography."

Ms. Staller, who is often seen cuddling a teddy bear, has drawn the ire of feminists, and her sudden national renown has made the Radical Party think twice about the wisdom of having included her on its lists. There is concern that she might outpoll Marco Pannella, the party's leader.

Her views are not mainstream. She said that she was in favor of increasing sex education in Italian schools, but she also said that AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, may have been started by the church or by some clerics, "chemically invented, in order to discourage people from making love freely."

*"There is a certain discontent, a feeling that all the big parties are the same."*

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coalition after the balloting is completed, personal political fortunes will rise or fall by almost whimsical margin.

For example, should the Socialists marginally improve on their 1983 score of 11.4 percent of the popular vote while the Christian Democrats fail to retain their 32.9 percent, then Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist prime minister, will have a strong claim to get his job back.

The reverse result would be bad news for the ambitious Mr. Craxi and very good news for Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic chief who is widely regarded as having wished to have elections take place now so that he could become prime minister.

The intentions of young voters have become an acute concern of the big Communist Party, which has suffered an erosion of its support in the last two national elections, winning 29.9 percent of the vote four years ago.

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With no reliable polls to guide them, politicians are nervously turning to the weather forecasts, but even these bring meager consolation. It seems that this weekend it may rain in the north, which could deter citizens from voting; it should be sunny in the south, but this may persuade others to head for the beaches instead of the polling booths.

All parties have been insistently cultivating the female vote, and Communist posters say that a vote for them means putting another woman in parliament. But it is symptomatic of the unfocused quality of the campaign that an utterly nonfeminist female has managed to grab a good share of media attention.

She is a Hungarian-born pornographic-movie star, Ilona Staller, better known as Cicciolina. She is running on the 49th slot in Rome for the Radical Party, an eccentric defender of civil liberties. Ms. Cicciolina campaigns in Rome on a horse-drawn cart.

"I say live free love and live pornography," said Ms. Staller about her small headquarters on the outskirts of Rome. "because every time an Italian couple goes to bed and turns out the light, what they do is pornography."

Ms. Staller, who is often seen cuddling a teddy bear, has drawn the ire of feminists, and her sudden national renown has made the Radical Party think twice about the wisdom of having included her on its lists. There is concern that she might outpoll Marco Pannella, the party's leader.

Her views are not mainstream. She said that she was in favor of increasing sex education in Italian schools, but she also said that AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, may have been started by the church or by some clerics, "chemically invented, in order to discourage people from making love freely."

feeling that all the big parties are the same, and this is pronounced for the first time in the big cities of the north and among the young," said Lucio Pettinari, head of the Communists' electoral office in Rome. "This is a special danger for us."

An opinion poll by the Istituto Directa recently found that 11.8 percent of Italians from age 18 to 25 would vote for the brand new Greens Party, which champions environmental causes. It gave 27.4 percent of the youth vote to the Christian Democrats, 15.4 percent to the Socialists and

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Astronauts Are Tested By Limits of Desk Pad

Astronauts who moved into management posts in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with missionary zeal after the space shuttle Challenger blew up have discovered that their ability to correct technical problems and strengthen safety is severely limited, The New York Times reports.

A year ago, the presidential commission that investigated the Jan. 28, 1986 accident, in which seven astronauts were killed, said that astronauts should move up to policy-making jobs. So far, eight of them, about 10 percent of the astronaut corps, have been so promoted.

But after the grandeur and danger of space, after training for quick action in emergencies, several desk-bound astronauts say it is difficult to adjust to the realities of bureaucratic life.

"It's been sobering," said Paul J. Weitz, a shuttle veteran who is now deputy director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "We'd like to do a whole lot more than we're able to do, given the limitations of people and dollars."

Even so, "astronauts have a broader base, a broader exposure, to the shuttle system than most of the folks who work on day-to-day things," he said. "They look at things with a different perspective."

"I can see improvement," said Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Bolten Jr. of the Marine Corps, a shuttle pilot who is now director of safety at the Johnson Space Center. "But it's all too time-consuming. It's not something I'd like to do for the rest of my life."

### Short Takes

Hollywood's Brown Derby restaurant will reopen this year at



**THE LAST OF HER IS NOT IN SIGHT** — Nola Jennings, a Missouri shoe factory worker, brought cardboard cutouts of herself holding a pair of shoes to Washington to give to lawmakers. She was lobbying for legislation to impose stricter import controls.

the film capital's most famous intersection, Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street, within a block of the restaurant's former location. A haunt of movie stars in the 1930s, the restaurant had been a Los Angeles landmark for half a century when its lease ran out in 1985 and the building went down. The new version will include the old one's black leather booths, India-ink caricatures of the stars and the same huge brown plaster hat looming over the facade that was saved when the original building was torn down. "I'm ecstatic," said Marian Gibbons, founder of Hollywood Heritage, a preservation group. "Just ecstatic."

An interoffice memorandum circulated by Merrill Lynch & Co., the New York brokerage house, notifies all personnel that

new officers to use a special type of .35-caliber revolver that can only be cocked by pulling the trigger. The older guns have a small protrusion, or spur, on the hammer that permits hand-cocking. Once the gun is cocked, the trigger needs only to be pulled back one-eighth of an inch (about one-third of a centimeter) with about four pounds (1.8 kilograms) of pressure. The new guns have no spur on the hammer, and the trigger must be pulled about half an inch with 12 or more pounds of pressure. In 1986, of the 223 incidents in which New York police fired their guns, 53 were accidental discharges.

In a move to curb accidental shootings, the New York City police department will require all

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

pushing its price tag 250 percent above what had been projected, the report said.

Even then the boat could not do what the special forces require, according to the inspector general.

"As it has become more Democratic on the congressional front, California has become more and more effective," said Christopher Matthews, who was an aide to the former House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. "They don't stay in the pocket; they're always out there scrambling."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Lowly Summit Meeting

### Napping on the Canal

Cameras caught more than one Western leader with drooping eyelids in the closing moments of their summit conference in Venice. Sadly, there wasn't much reason to stay awake. To avoid embarrassing each other, or exposing their own political weaknesses, none of the seven leaders had pressed for tough decisions on any of the world's burning issues. As a result, the meeting itself was an embarrassment.

These annual meetings assemble the leaders of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada, ostensibly to talk about economic issues. Increasingly, however, the seven have let international politics intrude. The world needs a return to the original idea: free and frank exchanges on economics. And no napping on the job.

There was plenty of economics to talk about: the menacing slowdown in world growth, protectionist threats to world trade, the crushing burden of Third World debt. The leaders' major conclusion: New action would be needed "if future growth is insufficient." Ignoring the fact that growth is already insufficient, the drooping lids said it all. On non-economic issues, the conference summoned equal torpor on the desirability of arms control, freedom of the seas in the Gulf and the need to get serious about AIDS.

The inconclusiveness of their two days on the Grand Canal was anticipated, so indi-

vidual leaders were being ironic perhaps when they said that the meeting had lived up to expectations. A Japanese official even proclaimed success because there was "no 'no-bashing'." Indeed, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took steps to prevent any, by announcing in advance his welcome plans for more loans to Latin America and more economic expansion at home.

President Ronald Reagan went empty-handed and left the same way. Acquainted to dominating past summit meetings, he could not figure this time. His personal authority now has been crippled by the Democrats' control of Congress. And even in Venice he could not escape the Iran-contra hearings, live on television via satellite. Worse, America's economic clout has been deflated — by years of inattention to the budget deficit and the trade deficit, and now by the nation's new rank as the world's No. 1 debtor.

Mr. Reagan's only gesture to problemsolving was pitiful, and his boldest initiatives sank with barely a trace. His gesture was to cancel 17 percent of the punitive tariffs that he shouldn't have imposed on Japanese electronics products in the first place. His initiatives he hoped would rally support for U.S. policy in the Gulf and mount a concerted effort to rid the world of farm subsidies by the year 2000; neither one survived.

None of the seven nations represented at the meeting in Venice, nor the many nations dependent on them, can afford another economic snooze next year.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Great Opportunity Lost

While the scenery was splendid and the food must have been superior, the Venice conference did not actually get around to accomplishing much. These annual meetings begin to be reminiscent of the gatherings of royalty in the 19th century, the pomp and magnificence of the affairs rising inversely to any actual political significance. But those royal conclaves at least signified peaceful intentions and good will among the world's mighty. Perhaps these meetings of the people running the seven great industrial democracies have become popular for the same reason: that they are reassuring.

But it remains true that, for seven people supposedly there to talk about economic policy, the presidents and prime ministers seemed desperately eager to talk about almost anything else. The Venice conference was a great opportunity lost. There was pressing work to be done, and they never came to terms with it. The risk of a worldwide recession is rising, and the seven did nothing to lessen or defer it.

Mr. Reagan made a fundamental mistake in allowing the budget quarrel in the United States to remain deadlocked through this meeting. That put him on the defensive on the central issue and unable to respond to other countries' concerns that the U.S. deficit is going to swing upward again and take the inflation rate with it. In fact, the budget deficit

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## But No Deal on Hamadeh

An impression has spread that the West Germans were about to do a deal over Mohammed Ali Hamadeh. He is the Lebanese arrested in Frankfurt last January with explosives and a false passport, who is accused of hijacking a TWA plane and murdering an American serviceman aboard it in 1985. Reports of a deal to spare him either a serious trial in West Germany or extradition to the United States started coming earlier this year from unidentified sources in Lebanon, where terrorists had picked up two West Germans as exchange bait. Mr. Hamadeh has been indicted in the United States, and U.S. officials are eager to bring him to justice there.

At the Venice summit, President Reagan got confirmation from West German Chancellor Kohl that no such deal was in the offing. The Germans, largely as a result of their long experience in human traffic with East-bloc Communist governments, are most comfortable handling these matters discreetly; it was in the quiet that the Germans attempted to maintain around the Hamadeh case that hints of a deal first broke through. In any event, at Venice Mr.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### Support for New Zealand

The New Zealand Parliament has passed an anti-nuclear bill, which merits our attention. It is encouraging that not a few Western governments are supporting the idea of nuclear-free zones and arms cuts.

The majority opinion in New Zealand is that conventional arms alone are sufficient to defend that country, which is far from the East-West confrontation. The security situation in northeast Asia, where Japan is located, is different from that in the southern Pacific, but the abolition of nuclear weapons is mankind's ardent wish. In this context, we would like to accept New Zealand's anti-nuclear law as an expression of its zeal toward that lofty goal.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Japan).

#### Berlin Is Still of One Spirit

If this week's disturbances in East Berlin show anything, it is that those who have grown up in the shadow of the Wall, for

— The Financial Times (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 7320/126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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# OPINION

## Despite the Hocus-Pocus, Reagan Had Lost His Magic

By Hobart Rowen

VENICE — Ronald Reagan may have 18 months left in his presidency, but his dominant international role appears to have ended abruptly at this summit meeting.

What Mr. Reagan discovered was that the same people who snapped to attention when he was at his peak are now merely snapping at him. "He's showing his age," said one person who had a chance to observe him closely.

Wounded by the Iran-contra scandals, and defensive about the weak economic performance of the United States, Mr. Reagan was subdued and unimpressive. It was a sharp contrast with his near-total control of the Tokyo meeting and its agenda last year.

The U.S. delegation, which normally is eager to hold official briefings in an effort to drown out the others, this time sought protection from probing reporters and instead attempted to convince the world of Mr. Reagan's continuing strong leadership by saturating television talk and interview shows.

The blitz didn't work. By this reporter's count, four key officials, in a White House-directed barrage, did 27 television interviews (12 by Treasury Secretary James Baker alone) in three days — while ducking the regular press. Meanwhile, other delegations, especially the Canadians, Japanese and French, were making news with prompt briefings and advisories.

To some extent, the decline of the Reagan

presidency may be rubbing off on Mr. Baker, who made waves in Tokyo last year with an initiative to coordinate international economic policy. But this year, coordination seems to be mostly empty rhetoric as the United States struggles to gain more stimulus to economic growth from Europe, while Europe says "no" and demands real action to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

After a meeting with President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said bluntly that the U.S. budget deficit "is the central problem" for the global economy, and that the two European leaders weren't satisfied with monosocial assurances that the deficit is being curbed. Two of Mr. Reagan's special friends, prime ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Margaret Thatcher of Britain, also joined in criticizing U.S. policy.

The notion of West Germany being used as a "locomotive" for global growth — first suggested by President Jimmy Carter at the 1978 summit meeting in Bonn — finished so long ago he is chancellor, Mr. Kohl said. At one of the plenary sessions, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, put it this way: "Germany will be a locomotive for stability, not a locomotive for inflation." West Germany thus fended off pressures from the United States and others to reiterate its pledge at a Paris meeting

last month to expand its economy if growth slips.

So what we have is a dialogue of the deaf, in the face of high unemployment, huge trade and current account imbalances. Third World debt and the prospect of the dollar under continuous siege. The world's economy needs some help, and its leaders can't agree on how to supply it. It was this perception of a near dead-end on institutional economic innovation that persuaded the deputy treasury secretary, Richard Darman, to leave his post several weeks ago. And a question frequently asked at Venice was whether Mr. Baker can be far behind.

This is not to say that America's six major industrial partners do not have their own economic and political problems. Their heads of government have not yet shown they are ready to seize the reins of global leadership. Europe is still far behind the United States and Japan in getting commercial market benefits from the technological age. Japan is in the midst of economic adjustment, and Mr. Nakasone could be ending his term in October.

But his relative success in Venice, where he detailed a fiscal expansion package and offered to recycle \$20 billion in new money to the Third World, may buy him another year. At a minimum, the summit meeting strengthens Mr. Nakasone as a power behind the scenes in Japan.

He could be the first Japanese premier to return to office at another time. "Believe me, he's thinking of it," said a top Japanese bureaucrat.

Although neither Japan nor West Germany is a political superpower, ready to grapple with the Soviet Union, their overall economic strength puts them in a better position to press Mr. Reagan in many ways. The defensive White House response here was to keep Mr. Reagan under cover — almost literally — until his post-summit press conference. They even insisted on full campfires from villa or hotel exits used by Mr. Reagan, extending to the canal docks, so that no one could get a view of him.

By contrast, Mr. Kohl was the relaxed extrovert, appearing more than once in St. Mark's Square to enjoy a drink and the local scene.

The Reagan team employed a full-court press on the ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN television networks to convey a different picture: one of Mr. Reagan fully involved. But the television show that drew most attention among the press corps and officials was that of Fawn Hall testifying at the Iran-contra hearings on how she selected papers for Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

When Secretary of State George P. Shultz made his one appearance in the press room here, Miss Hall was still holding forth on the tube, thanks to CNN. A White House aide hastened to throw the switch. He said he had his orders.

The Washington Post

## Recalling George Marshall, A U.S. Leader to Believe In

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — At the Harvard University commencement 40 years ago Secretary of State George Marshall made his proposal for American aid to the devastated nations of Europe. In a few spare paragraphs without oration flourishes, he opened the way for the West's great postwar economic and political achievements.

The anniversary has been much noted recently, but I am not sure it is understood. What is to be celebrated is not a speech or a plan. It is the ability of the United States, at that moment in history, to carry out a foreign policy of vision, daring, nobility. And the key to that was the character of George C. Marshall.

When Marshall said something, there was no point in looking for motives of ideology or ambition. He was non-political, selfless, a man of total integrity. It was impossible to conceive of him shaming the truth for even the most urgent-seeming end. He loved his country for its values of decency and liberty, not for its power.

A professional soldier, he wholly respected the Constitution's commitment to democratic control of war and foreign policy. He respected Congress. When he went to the Capitol, it was to discuss policy, not to try to impose a fait accompli. If some disagreed, he did not suggest they were unpatriotic. All that helps to explain why the Marshall Plan was adopted by a Democratic president and a Republican Congress.

In this year the speaker was the president of the German Federal Republic, Richard von Weizsäcker. He was a highly appropriate choice: the man who, two years ago, spoke with moving candor of the need for Germans and all of us to face the terrible reality of what Nazi Germany had done.

Mr. von Weizsäcker told the commencement that George Marshall, 40 years ago,

the leadership of the United States has fallen in 40 years. All around us now are careerists and fanatics, men advancing the interests of their ideology and their ambition. And all around is the corrupting effect of making the "Red Menace" the dominating standard of policy.

The rot began, in fact, in George Marshall's day. Not even that Cincinnati was immune from McCarthyism. He was attacked as soft on Communism because of his efforts to mediate the civil war in China and his accurate appraisal of its prospects.

The hunt for Communists that began then still blights honesty in U.S. government.

Even now members of Congress, viewing the ruins of a lawless policy in Central America, feel obliged to call terrorist "freedom fighters."

At the Harvard commencement this year the speaker was the president of the German Federal Republic, Richard von Weizsäcker. He was a highly appropriate choice: the man who, two years ago, spoke with moving candor of the need for Germans and all of us to face the terrible reality of what Nazi Germany had done.

How much more effective U.S. policy was — effective in advancing true American interests — when its voice was modest and confident rather than bristling, ideological, narrowly nationalistic. This country's influence in the world was at its height when Marshall eschewed crude anti-Communism.

Try to imagine him running a terrorist war in the name of anti-Communism. Impossible. Or begging money from foreign potentates to carry on a policy forbidden by Congress. Or saying he had not monitored a covert policy that went wrong and hence had no responsibility. Or praising an assistant who lied to Congress.

To think of those things in connection with Marshall is to know how far



— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Lend a Hand in the Gulf? Allies Remember Beirut

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan is right (*IHT, June 8*). The Democrat from New York said the United States is paying in the Gulf, the first heavy wages of the Reagan administration's crazy sales of arms to Iran in violation of everything Congress and our allies had been led to believe was U.S. policy.

It was not by coincidence that immediately after news of the arms sale broke in November, Kuwait turned to Moscow for protection of its tanks in the Gulf. The Kuwaitis then adroitly played on Ronald Reagan's natural, confrontational instincts to extract a commitment for tanker escort services under a U.S. flag.

Thus, Mr. Moynihan argued, "This faithless, doomed conspiracy" with Iran "has reached far beyond mere disgrace. It has threatened the balance of power." So it is that, in Venice, Mr. Reagan could extract from the U.S. allies — whose dependence on Gulf oil is far larger than that of the United States — no more than the harshest sense of urgency and the lamest expressions of even moral, if not material, support.

To understand, you have to look beyond last November to the last time that Mr. Reagan invited the allies to a multinational peacekeeping venture. It was in Lebanon, in 1982. That, too, began with an "escort" mission: to extract PLO fighting forces from Lebanon before the Israelis reduced it to rubble. Then came the carnage at the Palestinian refugee camps, and the U.S.-French contingents went back to Beirut.

For the United States, it was in the nature of a guilt trip. We thought we had a deal with the Israelis to protect the camps. Instead the Israelis stood by and watched. But that was not reason enough; so the joint force was turned into a "buffer" while diplomatically addressed Israeli and Syrian withdrawal so that Lebanon could resume its shattered fragments and become a country again.

When this was revealed as a hopeless undertaking, a geopolitical overlay was quickly applied. At stake, said Ronald Reagan, was not only Arab-Israeli peace but the global power balance. The battleship New Jersey would set things right.

You know the rest: the bombing of the marine compound with heavy casualties and the ignominious U.S. pullout on short notice, leaving our partners to wonder what had happened to those high purposes and how they had ever got caught up in them. Now they are being asked to endorse, if not actually join, another U.S. "escort" mission — undertaken unilaterally, with almost nobody knowing about it, except the Kuwaitis, in advance.

Once again, the allies were confused, conflicted Congress compounding a perception of U.S. irresolution by wringing its hands and wondering whether to invoke the War Powers Act. The smart ones in Congress know that, as a practical matter, any effort to force the administration to remeet now on its commitment to Kuwait would be a clear victory for the Soviet Union. That would leave the Democrats wide open to a "who-lost-the-Gulf" election-year debate.

Yet congressional critics, no less than the U.S. allies, have no wish to sign on blindly to a set of Reagan administration objectives that are at least as merciful as those in Lebanon. "Freedom of navigation in international waters" is hardly a convincing aim, when its enforcement is limited to 11 Kuwaiti tankers. And, since

**REAGAN: End to Wall Is Urged**

(Continued from Page 1)  
 crosses where people trying to flee East Germany had been shot down and buried. Mr. Reagan was asked if he could ever get Mr. Gorbachev to tear down the wall.

"Well, Jericho didn't last forever," he replied.

The official East German reaction to Mr. Reagan's call to remove the wall was negative. The state news agency ADN commented, "Many citizens of West Berlin share the opinion that this kind of proposal will not make the wall go away, but on the contrary will cause it to grow higher."

Mr. Reagan used the speech to advance two of his favorite foreign policy themes: that freedom is a prerequisite of prosperity, and that peace depends on "defenses of un-

assailable strength."

He said economic and political freedom had enabled West Berliners to rebuild "a city that once again ranks as one of the greatest on earth."

Contrasting the political systems in the West with those under Soviet influence, Mr. Reagan said: "In the West today we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health."

Mr. Reagan has been making speeches on this topic for more than four decades, and used a nearly identical passage in a speech in Berlin in 1982. This time, though, he took pointed note of changes occurring in the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev, saying that "now the Soviets themselves may in a limited way be coming to understand the importance of freedom."

There was nothing conciliatory, however, about Mr. Reagan's description of the Berlin Wall. He called it "a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs and guard towers," which he said were the symbols and instruments of a totalitarian state.

"Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German separated from his fellow men," Mr. Reagan said in a line that drew applause. "Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar."

His words recalled the declaration of President John F. Kennedy when he declared, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

"When President Kennedy spoke at the City Hall those 24 years ago, freedom was encircled, Berlin was under siege," Mr. Reagan said. "Today, despite all the pressures upon this city, Berlin stands secure in its liberty. And freedom itself is transforming the globe."

The statement said the alliance should discuss eliminating chemical weapons as well as reducing conventional forces. But it gave little emphasis to any need for talk on battlefield nuclear weapons.

The NATO statement called on the Soviet Union to eliminate its medium-range missiles in Asia as well as Europe, though Western officials said this was not a requirement for a treaty.

It also said a global ban on U.S. and Soviet short-range missiles would exempt West Germany's 72 Pershing I-A missiles.

Reflecting U.S. priorities, the NATO statement stressed the "prime importance" of making deep cuts in strategic long-range arms, which are the subject of par-

allel talks.

The statement said the alliance should discuss eliminating chemical weapons as well as reducing conventional forces. But it gave little emphasis to any need for talk on battlefield nuclear weapons.

He closed his speech with a reference to the resiliency of Berliners and a prophecy that the wall would eventually come down.

Referring to words spray-painted on the Reichstag, Mr. Reagan said: "This wall will fall. It cannot withstand faith. It cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom."

From the wall, Mr. Reagan went to Tempelhof Airport, where he honored the U.S. airmen who participated in the Berlin airlift after

it had to bail out losers.

Instead, he said, the ministries would be in charge of planning new technology, promoting foreign trade, training personnel, and similar functions.

Gosplan, rather than approving detailed plans for hundreds of industries, would be responsible for "fine-tuning" the economy and making sure that basic social needs are provided for, he said.

**MACHINES:** Soviet Subs Now Run Silent on Japanese-Tooled Propellers

(Continued from Page 1)

percent of Toshiba Machine, should not face sanctions now being urged on Capitol Hill because of the actions of a subsidiary.

The sanctions, favored by some lawmakers, are a ban on Toshiba Corp. shipments to the United States and a loss of military contracts.

"I was also misled by Toshiba Machine," Mr. Watson said.

Although many details about the diversion have emerged, questions remain about the handling of the case. For one, despite the fact that the huge machines were shipped directly to the Soviet Union, Western intelligence agencies appear to have missed key clues about what was happening.

Illegal exports to the Soviet Union or its allies are nothing new. What makes this case so unusual, according to investigators, is not only the size of the deal but also its business-as-usual quality. There is no evidence of large payoffs, and there seems to have been little effort to disguise the equipment's destination by sending it through third countries.

Even the motives appear unusual for a case of this sort: Toshiba and Kongsberg employees apparently wished to bolster their sibling companies rather than to profit personally.

Assessing the damage to U.S. national security is difficult. Reagan administration officials assert that it was nearly irreparable because it will cost the Soviet Union far less to produce quiet propellers with the new machines than for the United States to develop advanced sensors to make up for the loss.

Other experts counter that the Defense Department is overreacting to the loss, perhaps to bolster its case in Congress for submarine development projects and improvements in anti-submarine warfare.

But no one disputes that the loss was a major breach of Western security and was easily accomplished. Following is an examination of the diversion, based partly on information provided by investigators that could not be independently verified. In some cases, there are still discrepancies between accounts provided by officials of different countries.

The case dates from late 1979 or early 1980. According to intelligence officials, that was not long after the Russians may have been warned by John A. Walker Jr., that the positions of Soviet submarines were being given away by a propagator noise. Mr. Walker pleaded guilty in 1985 to passing navy secrets to the KGB.

A Soviet foreign trade organization, Teknoshimprom, contacted Wako Koki, a small Japanese trading firm with offices in Moscow. Japanese police who have reconstructed the dealings say they believed that at least three suspected KGB agents were involved: Igor A. Osipov, who was vice president of Teknoshimprom; Anatoli P. Troitsky of the closely linked Industrial Machine Export-Import Corp.; and Vyacheslav A. Sedov, a vice president of the External Economic and Technology Exchange Corp.

According to investigators, Mr. Osipov told representatives of Wako Koki that he needed to import large, numerically controlled machine tools, precision instruments that can reduce by months the long process of making a propeller. Mr. Sedov apparently was not directly involved in the negotiations, but an assignment in Tokyo in the 1960s gave him experience in dealing with Japan.

Within months, Wako Koki approached Toshiba Machine, and

the deal was sealed in Moscow on April 24, 1981, with the signing of two contracts.

The first, calling for the delivery of four unspecified milling machines, along with services and spare parts for five years, was between Teknoshimprom and C. Ichii & Co., Toshiba's standard export broker.

"C. Ichii handles pretty routine stuff that doesn't raise any warning flags," one American investigator said, explaining why Wako Koki, which deals extensively with Vietnam and other suspect destinations, was paid a finder's fee and dismissed.

Norwegian officials respond that most of Kongsberg's top officers at the time were dismissed in 1986 because of the company's troubled financial condition.

The equipment shipments, the falsified export licenses and the many visits to Leningrad apparently all went undetected by Western intelligence agencies until 1986.

On June 5, two more Toshiba Machine executives, Yasuhiro Matsuzaki, the head of overseas operations in 1982, and Goro Yasuda, the head of the machine tool division at that time, also resigned.

Meanwhile, Japan has imposed relatively tough sanctions. Toshiba Machine has been ordered to suspend all exports to 14 Communist countries for a year. The company says that it expects losses of \$100 million in its present fiscal year. C. Ichii, the trading firm, was banned from machine tool exports to Communist nations for three months.

"Short of driving Toshiba into bankruptcy, I think we're at the toughest sanctions we could take," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has delayed awarding contracts to Toshiba and Kongsberg, including a \$100 million order Toshiba is seeking from the Air Force with portable computers.

Pentagon officials say neither company should expect to sign contracts until responsibility for the loss is sorted out. "This time, one Pentagon investigator declared, "we are going to hang these people in public."

(Cyde Haberman and Steve Lohr contributed to this report.)

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game or chicken. We need to run the system on cold instead of hot

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"It's the experience level we're worried about," said Vic DePaula,

disintegrating into chaos, the pro-

posal will figure as a major bar-

rier to our vehicle equipment bay, responsible for command-

cooperative than us.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# The China Treasure Trade War

*International Herald Tribune*  
LONDON — The 9th of June will be remembered as a symbolic date in the ongoing contest between auction houses and the trade. The battlefield was Chinese art, the undisputed winner the trade.

Sotheby's was having a sale of "Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art," which ran to 301

*In this field at least the auction houses have a lot to learn from the trade.*

SOUREN MELIKIAN

lots. On the cover, the standing figure of a man painted in the three-color glaze combination — San Cai — typical of eighth-century Tang pottery now much sought after, made it look good, and Sotheby's took in £1.46 million (\$2.42 million).

But by the evening of the same day, Giuseppe Eskenazi, one of the world's two or three leading dealers in Chinese art, had left Sotheby's far behind. His sales totalled £1.98 million from a catalogue of only 41 lots, and that on the first day of a selling exhibition scheduled to last through July 3.

Interestingly, the Eskenazi catalogue cover also shows a piece of Tang pottery — a detail of a large camel of the eighth-century. The standing figure adorning Sotheby's catalogue cover was sold for a moderate £22,000 to Alan Hartman, the New York dealer. It is a rare type with a superbly molded face, but it suffers from substantial repair. Eskenazi's camel sold at more than 10 times the price — £225,000. That went to New York, but the buyer was a collector. The camel is even rarer than the standing man — one other example has been recorded and published several times in Japanese scholarly catalogues and journals. Above all it is remarkably well-preserved. In short the camel is of museum quality.

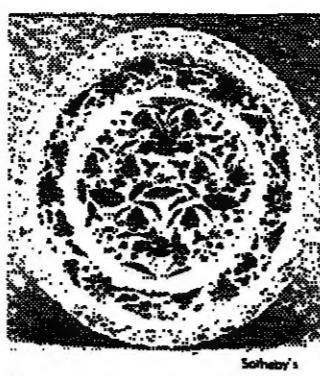
That, as much as the impressive sales figure, is the most striking aspect of Eskenazi's achievement — about half the exhibition pieces in the exhibition was further proved by the purchases actually made by some of the greatest museums of the first rank. A small group of metal-

ware once graced the Hakutsuru Museum in Kobe, which sold them before World War II. Such was the case with a suspension silver incense burner of which the two outer semi-spherical halves, five centimeters (about two inches) in diameter, are decorated with openwork scrolling patterns. Only a handful of related objects are in Chinese and Western museums, and none have ever turned up at auction. A European collector was only too glad to pay the £170,000 it took to acquire this bauble. From the Hakutsuru again came a Tang silver cup of the eighth century, which with rhythmic scrolling design which was bought on behalf of a Japanese collector for £20,000, while a silver stem-cup, also ex-Hakutsuru, went to a Chinese collector from Hong Kong.

The quality of many objects in the exhibition was further proved by the purchases actually made by some of the greatest museums of the first rank. A small group of metal-

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Rare 14th century blue and white dish, £132,000.



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*Earthenware court lady, Tang dynasty (8th century).*

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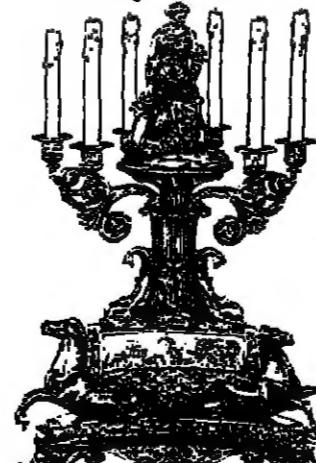
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# Confused State

## Of the Art

By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Undaunted by the near impossibility of presenting a significant and really coherent overview of a subject as elusive as "the last 10 years of contemporary art," the Centre Pompidou, celebrating its 10th anniversary, has given three young curators a free rein with the subject. They have mustered about 200 works by 60 artists, plus a long roster of video people who together are supposed to epitomize the rather fuzzy tail end of our age.

They are gathered on two floors of the building under a title borrowed from Baudelaire, "L'époque, la mode, la morale, la passion," and presented in a catalogue that is the usual imposing tome weighing about three kilos and containing reams of even weightier prose. One nugget culled among countless others: "The apparition of Mario Merz's 'igloo' in 1968 is an event of major importance; the formal and speculative dialectics of the horizontal and the vertical are adjourned."

Resisting the impulse to adjourn sine die that this sort of stuff can bring on, the visitor comes across a video interview of a portentous gentleman, (not identified on the screen), who explains that the recent rise of semiotics has led to the domination of the sign in our perception of art, as a consequence of which art and advertising can today be considered as more or less equivalent forms. This is a fashionable intellectual banner, of course, which reveals how utterly confused the status of art has become.

The show does not confirm this as much as one might expect, and it includes an international selection of broadly varying merits — from the impressive to the merely dreadful. It opens with a very fine late Dubuffet and some de Koonings which, together with recent big black paintings by Pierre Soulages, are no doubt meant to be seen as the august patrons of what follows.

The selection is extremely diverse. Georg Baselitz is represented by some very large and impressive linoleum prints of the usual upside-down figures; Anselm Kiefer by a number of big works thick with earth and straw, one of which includes an airplane propeller and half a dozen heavy stones hanging from the top of the painting; Julian Schnabel by a predictably large canvas showing the tormented features of Antoni Tapies — an instance in which the artist's large scale is entirely justified (Tapies, after all, is one of the chosen patrons of our age); Barry Flanagan by a 6-foot-tall leaping hare in bronze; Robert Grosvenor by large constructions of corrugated iron sheets that achieve an unlikely monumentalism, and Tony Cragg by fragments of plastic recovered from the garbage and grouped in clusters of like color piled together or assembled on the wall so as to evoke the silhouette of some familiar object such as a plastic bottle.

In an utterly different key, one will come across the works of such minimalists as the Americans Donald Judd (factory-built boxes) and Robert Ryman (neutral white canvases). To what purpose indeed. This is the urgent question that has not yet been properly settled, though each artist, faced with the task of producing something relevant in an age of confusion, must naturally assume that he has the answer.

The exhibition runs through Aug. 17.

From Tony Cragg's assembly of garbage fragments.

squares), or the Frenchmen François Morellet (random straight lines) and Jean-Pierre Raynaud (white ceramic tiles).

Next to these you have the usual dreamy stars of the French school, some of whom have been devoting the best years of their lives to displaying the marks of a number 50 brush applied to canvas at 30-centimeter (12-inch) intervals (Niki de Saint Phalle) or to presenting a refrigerator set on top of a safe (Bernard Lavier) and finding critics to invoke Marcel Duchamp and his "ready-mades" as authority for this sort of platitudinous trash.

The so-called Italian avant-garde is there, and so are Gilbert & George with their usual sanctimonious banalities expressed by means of photographs treated in the manner of stained glass. The absence, on the other hand, of some outstanding young Spanish artists who are in every way equal to the big guns of German or American art is rather surprising. One may, indeed, be perplexed when it comes to deciding what determines an artist's inclusion in the avant-garde today. It is no doubt a matter of having the right sort of flourish, an aggressive strategy combined with successful packaging. In the realm of ideas or of style, however, anything goes. There is no doubt something likable, or forceful, or compelling, or engaging or witty at the very least relevant in much of what is being shown, but the qualities that are apparent in such works are surprisingly divergent and the curators themselves are aware that there is no single avant-garde trend.

As one of them, Bernard Ristone, puts it: To the extent that the show actually has a theme, it is "the end of the movements, the hybrid, History, the failure of models and categories." And he concludes: "In my view that decade demonstrates that everything is possible — but to what purpose?"

To what purpose indeed. This is the urgent question that has not yet been properly settled, though each artist, faced with the task of producing something relevant in an age of confusion, must naturally assume that he has the answer.

The exhibition runs through Aug. 17.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 13-14, 1987

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Rises 17.60  
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PRICES  
UP

Page 7

**ECONOMIC SCENE****Venice: Too Little Time, Not Enough Preparation**

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Venice could have been the economic gathering of the heads of the major industrial democracies that began at Rambouillet, outside Paris, in 1975 and degenerated into opportunities for photo sessions and fanfares.

Where the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) took more than eight months to redraw the map of Europe, the three-day Venice summit meeting, which ended Wednesday, sought to tackle an agenda that included the promotion of noninflationary economic growth; the curbing of protectionism; the reduction of excessive trade imbalances; the lowering of agricultural subsidies; the elimination of structural barriers to investment and employment; the war on poverty, especially in sub-Saharan Africa; the solution to the Third World's debt problems; the protection of shipping in the Gulf and the threat of war if Iran attacks American-flag vessels; the need to combat AIDS and illegal drugs, and the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

These are all terribly important problems, and the economic and political issues are closely related. The drug trade, for instance, is significantly linked to the poverty, unemployment, agricultural and balance-of-payments problems of Venezuela, Mexico and other Latin American countries.

Similarly, the issue of European military security and the reduction of nuclear arms is linked to the budgetary problems of the United States, West Germany, Britain and the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. As Christoph Bertram, the diplomatic correspondent of a West German weekly, Die Zeit, writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, "NATO's conventional forces will almost inevitably shrink" in the years ahead, largely because of the budgetary squeeze and because of the shrinkage in the supply of conscripts or volunteers.

"None of the major nations will be able to make up for the reductions experienced by the others," Mr. Bertram concludes. "On the contrary, once one nation announces reductions, all the others are likely to follow suit only too eagerly."

**H**ENCE, WHATEVER the outcome of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, military expenditures in the West — for both nuclear and conventional forces appear to be headed down.

Should budgetary constraints, and an unwillingness to raise taxes, be determining national and international security policy? Or should the economic threats to the world be the crucial determinant of budgetary policy? The summiteers came with too little time and too little preparation to discuss so vital a question.

Nowhere is the budgetary problem more acute than in the United States, with its huge deficits that have been distorting exchange rates and worsening trade imbalances, making Americans increasingly dependent on the inflow of foreign capital.

This summit was marked by the emergence of a more assertive and critical Japanese government; Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in trouble at home for being a tail to Mr. Reagan's kite, said he dared to request a cut in the U.S. budget deficit, which is projected at around \$169 billion for fiscal 1987. And Hajime Tamura, the minister of international trade and industry, sought a new timetable for debt reduction, apparently disbelieving the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings timetable, which calls for a balanced U.S. budget by 1991.

For his part, Mr. Reagan is apparently not ready to make a budgetary deal, either with the foreign heads of government or Congress. Nor is he or his chief financial officer, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, ready to get down to the serious business of overhauling the world monetary system.

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates									
U.S.	£	DM	FF	HL	GRN	SEK	YEN		
Amsterdam	2.025	3.348	112.67	32.72	1,151.4	5.00	134.14	14.70	30
Brussels (E)	2.028	3.348	112.74	32.72	1,151.4	5.00	134.14	14.70	30
Frankfurt	1.970	2.988	109.97	30.60	1,151.4	4.82	130.77	14.58	29
London (B)	1.970	2.988	109.97	30.60	1,151.4	4.82	130.77	14.58	29
Paris	1.970	2.988	109.97	30.60	1,151.4	4.82	130.77	14.58	29
New York (C)	1.981	3.010	110.47	31.01	1,151.4	4.82	131.24	14.70	30
Paris	1.994	3.017	110.45	31.00	1,151.4	4.82	131.24	14.70	30
Tokyo	142.5	227.28	79.61	22.79	7.06	74.40	94.34	1.34	1.67
Zurich	1.998	3.017	110.41	31.00	1,151.4	4.82	131.24	14.70	30
1 ECU	1.954	2.994	109.98	30.60	1,151.4	4.82	130.77	14.58	29
1 SDR	1.954	2.994	109.98	30.60	1,151.4	4.82	130.77	14.58	29

(\*) To buy one unit of U.S. dollar. (\*\*) To buy one pound sterling. (\*\*\* To buy one franc. (\*\*\*\* To buy one mark. (\*\*\*\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one unit of commercial franc. (\*\*\*\*\*) Units of 100 francs. (\*\*\*\*\*) Units of 1000 francs. (\*\*\*\*\*) Not denoted. (\*\*\*\*\*) Not available.

**Oil/Euro/Dollar Values**

Source: International Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Banque Commerciale Indienne (Mumbai); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (London); Rival (London); Garamond (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

**Interest Rates**

Eurocurrency Deposits									
Dollar	D-mark	Swiss	French	ECU	S. Kor.	yen	GBP	DK	FR
1 month	8.00	9.40	8.4-9.4	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
2 months	7.75	9.10	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
3 months	7.60	8.90	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
4 months	7.45	8.70	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
5 months	7.30	8.50	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
6 months	7.15	8.30	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%
1 year	7.00	7.90	8.3-9.3	8.0-9.2	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	8.4-9.4	5%	5%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (London); BNP, SF, PPF; Lydgate Bank (ECU); Reuters (DK). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Deposits										
U.S. dollar	Chf	Prev.	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
Discount rate	5%	5%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
Prime rate	8%	8%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
Federal funds	6.5%	6.75%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
Cash rate 90-120 days	5.5%	5.5%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
2-month treasury bills	5.5%	5.5%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
3-month treasury bills	5.5%	5.5%	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
6-month CD's	6.5%	6.70	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76
1 year	7.0%	7.10	1 month	7.76	2 months	7.76	3 months	7.76	1 year	7.76

Source: Morgan Guaranty (London); BNP, SF, PPF; Lydgate Bank (ECU); Reuters (DK).

June 12

**U.S. Money Market Funds**

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telescan. June 12

**Gold**

Source: Reuters. June 12

**Thatcher's Win Brings Tame Euphoria to Markets****U.K. Stocks Finish at Record High**

Reuters

LONDON — The landslide election victory of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher boosted stock prices to a record close Friday, although early gains were trimmed somewhat by the absence of heavy foreign buying.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares ended 40.2 points higher at 2,289.5. The previous record close was set Tuesday, at 2,265.2.

Prices of government bonds, or gilts, hit record highs overnight in response to the Conservative victory Thursday, with gains of up to 1/4 points. Prices were supported by buying interest in Europe, the United States and Japan, dealers said.

As trading quieted, operators began taking profits, leaving bond prices about 1 point higher. But disappointment over the lack of heavy buying by the Japanese erased most of the gains by the close. The Treasury's 13 1/2 percent bond due in 2008 rose 11/16, however, while the 8 percent bond due in 1991 climbed 2 1/8.

At the opening of the London Stock Exchange, the FTSE's 100-share index jumped 44.4 points to 2,293.5, an all-time opening record. It reached a record 2,296.4 later in the morning as traders marked up prices in anticipation of a flood of Japanese buying.

But the Japanese buying wave also failed to materialize, and profit-taking took prices off their highs. U.S. demand helped the market rebound in late trading.

Dealers said that the rise in share prices reflected "the expected hype after a Tory win." Investors had already taken account of a Conservative victory, completing most of their buying before Thursday's election, they said.

Analysts said there had been some nervousness over the possibility of a Labor Party victory. But the market gradually strengthened during the three-week campaign as anticipation of Mrs. Thatcher's victory grew.

John Mantz of the brokerage firm James Capel said the market erred in anticipating a surge in foreign buying of shares.

"Sophisticated foreign investors would not suddenly wake up to the fact that Mrs. Thatcher had won the election when everybody had anticipated it," he said.



Traders awaiting election results on the floor of Salomon Brothers in London.

**At the Forex, Blast-Off Was a Dud****Pound's Lethargy Was No Surprise to 'Mission Control'**

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mark Slater, armed with a bottle of Perrier and a package of oatmeal cookies, sat poised before a panoply of blinking screens, blaring television sets and beeping telephones. It was mission control at Salomon Brothers International just before 10 P.M. Thursday, election night.

The \$64.000 question — or rather more — was: Would the pound blast off on confirmation of a Conservative victory?

In London, the world's largest foreign currency market, where \$100 billion can be traded in a day, more than a dozen major banks and investment houses manned their trading

NYSE Most Actives									
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
CITI	4072	225	215	215	+1				
PENN	2000	575	575	575	-1				
DEUT	2150	563	563	563	-1				
AT&T	242	374	374	374	+1				
SWEET	1870	224	224	224	+1				
AMCO	1678	41	41	41	+1				
IBM	1403	1394	1394	1394	+1				
DEUT	1340	1912	1842	1842	+1				
CHEM	1207	364	354	354	+1				

Market Sales									
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
NYSE 4-m. volume	120,076,000								
Amex 4-pm. sales	13,940,000								
OTC 4-m. volume	141,158,000								
NYSE volume down	152,431,000								
NYSE volume up	22,867,000								
Amex volume down	7,245,000								
OTC volume up	3,457,000								
NYSE volume down	42,217,000								

NYSE Index									
	High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Composite	176.11	169.21	169.21	+1.21					
Industrials	176.11	169.21	169.21	+1.21					
Transp.	153.33	152.50	152.50	+1.24					
Utilities	152.50	152.50	152.50	+1.24					
Finance	124.91	124.91	124.91	+1.27					

Friday's NYSE Closing									
	High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Composite	176.11	169.21	169.21	+1.21					
Industrials	176.11	169.21	169.21	+1.21					
Transp.	153.33	152.50	152.50	+1.24					
Utilities	152.50	152.50	152.50	+1.24					
Finance	124.91	124.91	124.91	+1.27					

NYSE Diary									
	Close	Prev.							
All issues	1000	991							
Declined	494	477							
Unchanged	375	490							
Total issues	1075	981							
New Highs	84	52							
New Lows	9	12							

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
	Buy	Sales	Shares						
June 11	333,252	472,560	1,805,712						
June 10	325,152	467,118	1,790,270						
June 9	326,159	422,616	1,807,774						
June 8	214,563	287,920	1,001,777	+1.24					
June 7	202,38	284,43	1,001,777	+2.03					
U.S. Comp.	89,76	96,17	392,94	598,64	+3.30				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Higher on Trade Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday in moderate trading, buoyed by better-than-anticipated reports on the U.S. trade deficit and inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has advanced every day so far this week, was up 17.60 to 2,377.73. For the week, the index gained 51.58 points.

Volume amounted to about 174.77 million shares up from 138.84 million on Thursday.

Advancing issues led declining ones by a 2-to-1 ratio.

Prices were up in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Now that the U.S. trade deficit stood at a narrower-than-anticipated \$13.32 billion in April strengthened the dollar and encouraged equity investors. A 0.5 percent rise in producer prices in May calmed fears of inflation, which already had been subsiding in recent weeks.

Dennis Jarrett, a technical analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said that enthusiasm about the trade deficit figures and producer price index gave bond and stock prices a lift.

But Mr. Jarrett called the market "slightly overbought" and said it could give back some of its gains. He said that the market might experience periods of weakness next week before continuing on an "intermediate-term" upturn that would send the Dow up to 2,600 within six months.

"It was the economic numbers reported this morning and the fact that the dollar is behaving more consistently than it has in a long time that got this market going," an analyst said.

"For the week, we had a good bond market

on balance, a good currency market on balance and we got through the Venice economic summit without our president tripping up," said Alfred Goldman of St. Louis-based A.G. Edwards & Sons. But, he noted, "the market is not overwrought with enthusiasm. This is not a young bull market and investors realize they have to approach it with more caution than six months ago or five years ago when the bull began running."

Compania Telefonica led the actives in its first official day of trading on the NYSE. The stock closed unchanged at 271.

Singer Co.'s shares skidded 4½ points to 40½ in active trading after the company announced it would take a second-quarter pretax charge of \$45 million to cover cost overruns on defense electronics programs under development. As a result, analysts said they were lowering 1987 earnings estimates and lowering or reviewing 1988 projections. Judy Comeau, an analyst at Goldman Sachs, said she lowered her 1987 estimate to \$2 a share from \$3.75.

Pennzoil's announcement that it was considering spinning off some of its subsidiaries as a way to maximize shareholder value provided its stock with a boost. It rose 2½ to 86½.

Other oil stocks rose amid slight gains in spot crude oil prices. Exxon rose 14½ to 89½. It was recommended by Shearson on Thursday. Mobil gained ¾ to 49½ and Texaco ¾ to 39.

Food stocks rose after William McGuire, Merrill Lynch analyst, reiterated a generally positive stance on the group, emphasizing expectations for lower commodity prices and an increase in takeover speculation in the industry.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sl.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
A	120	115	BAC	1.20	1.20	12.0	10	120	120	115	115	115	-1
B	120	115	ABT	1.15	1.15	12.0	10	120	120	115	115	115	-1
C	120	115	AMCA	1.00	1.00	12.0	10	120	120	115	115	115	-1
D	120	115	AMH	1.00	1.00	12.0	10	120	120	115	115	115	-1
E	120	115	AMT	1.00	1.00	12.0	10	120	120	115	115	115	-1
F	120	115	AMT	1.00	1.00	12.0	10	120</					





# British Group Begins Offer for JWT

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — WPP Group PLC, a British marketing company, began a cash tender offer of \$432 million for JWT Group Inc. on Friday after the advertising giant did not respond to a request to negotiate on an acquisition proposal.

Troubled JWT Group had said it was evaluating its options after WPP disclosed on Wednesday that it was prepared to make a tender offer of \$45 for each of JWT's 9.6 million common shares.

WPP Group's chief executive, Martin S. Sorrell, had asked Don Johnston, chairman of JWT

Group, to tell him by 4 P.M. Thursday whether he was willing to negotiate on the proposal, but the deadline passed without a reply.

In Friday's announcement, WPP said it remained "prepared to enter into negotiation with JWT."

Wall Street, some investors appeared to believe the bidding for JWT might go higher. In early trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, JWT was up \$1.25 a share to \$12.50.

WPP Group said it was making the offer through its Owl Group Inc. subsidiary, which the company said earlier owns about 5 percent of public relations and market research.

The tender offer will expire July 10 and is subject to, among other things, elimination of JWT's "fair price" provision intended to inhibit takeovers.

London-based WPP is a marketing service company with interests in sales promotions, incentives and audiovisual communications.

The \$130 million in revenue it expects this year is only a fifth of the nearly \$650 million in revenue that JWT Group had in 1986.

But JWT has performed below expectations in financial terms. It

owns J. Walter Thompson Co., the fourth-largest U.S. advertising concern, and also has interests in

public relations and market re-

search.

At Thompson, a half-dozen top management executives have either been fired or quit in the past six months after one of them disclosed that he had discussed a proposal to take the parent company private and relieve Mr. Johnston of day-to-day settlement," Mr. Gentry said.

Mr. Sorrell has said he hopes to bring some of these departed managers back to the agency if WPP Group's acquisition succeeds.

AGA's holdings in the company tially did not want to be acquired by outsiders, the board recently recommended that shareholders accept AGA's offer, which valued the company at \$87 million francs.

Duffour is the second-largest French gas company after AGL, with market share of 8 percent.

AGA's holdings in the company passed the 50 percent mark when it purchased 11 percent of the company's shares held by Carbo Holding of Switzerland and 2 percent held by the French company's own employee share fund.

Several industrial gas companies have engaged in a heated bidding contest that has more than doubled an initial, hostile bid by Union Carbide of 2,100 francs earlier this spring.

Other contenders were Linde AG of West Germany, the last to drop out of the contest, and Carbo Metalliques SA of Spain.

Duffour had weak earnings in 1986, down to 11 million francs from 15 million in 1985, but these were not seen as a reason to seek outside help.

Mr. Salomon conceded that AGA was paying a relatively high price for the French company, but said it would pay off in the medium term and would greatly benefit AGA's strategic position on the French gas market.

As significant as any of these

## Pennzoil Weighs Spin-Off of Some Subsidiaries

By Michael J. Gentry

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Friday it is considering spinning off some subsidiaries as a way to maximize shareholder value.

A Pennzoil spokesman, Mike Gentry, said the identity and the number of operations to be spun off was not certain. "We have talked about it, but nothing is definite," he said.

He declined to comment on speculation that Pennzoil might sell some units to Texaco Inc. as a way of settling the \$10.5 billion share for every 20 held, to shareholders of record on July 31. The price will be 2,100 yen a share.

"We can't comment with what is going between us and Texaco, but there has been speculation that the spin-off might be used as some sort of settlement," Mr. Gentry said.

Pennzoil was trading at \$86.75, up \$2.25, in early trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

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## AGA Obtains Majority Stake In French Gas Firm Duffour

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

**STOCKHOLM** — AGA AB, the Swedish industrial gas group, said Friday that it had obtained control of the French industrial gas company Duffour & Igon.

Lars Salomon, AGA's vice president and regional manager for Europe said: "We expect the majority of the remaining shares to come in" under a bid of 4,410 francs (about \$737) per share that expires June 24.

Although Duffour & Igon ini-

tially did not want to be acquired by outsiders, the board recently recommended that shareholders accept AGA's offer, which valued the company at \$87 million francs.

Duffour is the second-largest French gas company after AGL, with market share of 8 percent.

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As significant as any of these

## 10 Japanese Banks Expected To Increase Capital Reserves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Ten leading Japanese banks are planning to issue new stock and convertible bonds worth 1 trillion yen (\$7 billion) to boost their capital reserves, the Nikkei Keizai Shimbun reported Friday.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., one of the 10, confirmed that it would increase its capital by 2.17 billion yen through the issue of shares in September to existing shareholders. A spokesman said the bank would issue 103.37 million shares, at the rate of 1 new yen for every 20 held, to shareholders of record on July 31. The price will be 2,100 yen a share.

The Tokyo financial newspaper said three leading trust banks — Sumitomo Trust & Banking, Mitsubishi Trust & Banking and Yasuda Trust & Banking — were expected to raise their reserve ratios by around 0.3 percentage points, with a total capital increase of 750 billion yen and 250 billion yen in convertible bonds.

In a bid to boost foreign competition, the Finance Ministry recently set guidelines to raise the reserve ratios of domestic banks to 4 percent — 6 percent for banks with overseas branches — by fiscal 1990.

Major Japanese banks lowered their ratios by 0.1 to 0.2 percent in the fiscal year ended March 31, to less than 3 percent.

Six others — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Fuji Bank,

Reuter's

Sumitomo Bank and Sanwa Bank are expected to raise funds in September, the paper said.

Spokesmen for Long-Term Credit Bank, Fuji Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo and Yasuda Trust & Banking said that they were studying such moves but that no decisions had been made.

Mitsubishi Bank and Sumitomo Bank declined comment.

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Major Japanese banks lowered their ratios by 0.1 to 0.2 percent in the fiscal year ended March 31, to less than 3 percent.

Six others — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Fuji Bank,

Reuter's

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Major

**ACROSS**

- 1 Antarctic cape
- 6 Esau's land
- 10 Café au —
- 14 Sch —
- cooperative
- 17 Bill addendum
- 18 Serendipity
- 20 Partisan cop
- 21 Iron deficiency
- 23 Actress
- idolized by leathernecks?
- 25 "Road" film destination
- 26 Penrod's friend
- 28 Guido's high note
- 29 Tissue: Comb form
- 30 Author of Hindu fairy tales?
- 87 Practice birth control
- 38 Completely: Comb. form
- 39 Be remorseful
- 40 Concluded
- 41 Poet who wrote "Hair"?
- 47 Incense emanation

**ACROSS**

- 48 Cartoon squeals
- 49 Virgin's tongue
- 50 La — Bolivia
- 53 Shogun's Tokyo
- 54 Certain securities
- 56 Half a sawbuck
- 57 Lord or vassal
- 59 Algonquian Indian
- 62 Einstein's birthplace
- 63 Played the coquette
- 65 Composer of Pump and Circumstance?
- 69 Reddish-yellow dye
- 72 Anonymous John
- 73 Staggers
- 76 Coronet
- 77 Wily
- 78 Corresponded
- 80 Folded border
- 82 Tomahawk
- 83 Use a club
- 86 Author Sheeky

**ACROSS**

- 87 Former Venetian ruler
- 88 Inventor of a Turkish confection?
- 93 I.R.S. employee
- 95 Deface
- 96 Time — half
- 97 Pub stock
- 98 Publisher who managed fairways?
- 104 Ancient Greek poet
- 105 Some gridders: Abbr.
- 106 Fond du — Wis.
- 107 In the thick of jazz
- 109 Writer of jazz anthems?
- 115 Covenant
- 117 Vats
- 118 Starting place Nevis
- 120 Trans-Atl. jet
- 121 Sir Anthony
- 122 Leonine complaint
- 123 Pook's creator

**DOWN**

14 Puckered fabric

15 Colored

16 — Bell (Anne Brontë)

19 Low bow

20 In an equitable manner

22 Not symmetrical

24 Haggard's Aysha

27 Frosh esthetics course

31 Sonny's sibling

32 Timetable, for short

33 Chops clumsily

**DOWN**

34 Firth of Clyde Island

35 Names night supermarket dept.

41 Pooka of the comics

42 Pottrubious

43 Othello, for one

44 — diamonds (big casino)

45 Nonrigid airship

46 Join the ranks

50 Resident animal

51 It goes before beauty

52 British letter

**DOWN**

54 Thai con

55 Cry of disbelief

56 Scourge in 1918

58 Dies —

60 A bit open

61 Caustic compound

62 Rubber tree

63 Dactyl, e.g.

64 Troubadour's tote

78 — Pepper (Red pepper role)

79 Giant, to 3

86 Runs in neutral

87 "Thin Man" co-star

**DOWN**

68 Gow for Calpurnia

69 Alma — Soviet city

70 Slang veto

71 Scottish veto

74 Greek ares

75 Utah's lily

77 Beatle surname

80 O'Hare garage

84 Royal tee-hee

91 Vote in

92 Goddess, in the Forum

93 Filmy variety of cloud

94 Flexible

**DOWN**

98 Floats airy

99 Business abbr.

100 Thruway to Fairbanks

101 Handbill

102 Like a bantam

103 U.S. missile

108 Unit of force

110 Shrine city of Japan

111 Police sp.

112 Be a plaintiff

113 Wellington

114 Chinese statesman

115 Bambi's aunt

116 Aries

**EMMA, LADY HAMILTON**  
By Flora Fraser. 350 pages. \$24.95.  
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Kathleen Emmet

**W**RITING IS a solitary occupation, but the British have mitigated the loneliness by turning it into a family affair. In England, writers marry writers, beget writers, catch writing from their siblings. Think of those Brontës, those Mitfords, Woolfs and Annes. Think of the Waughts — five writers over three generations. Think, finally, of the Longfellow tribe — six authors in two generations, seven if one includes Antonia Fraser's husband. And now the third generation. Following her grandmother, Elizabeth Longford, and her mother, Antonia Fraser, Flora Fraser has turned her talents to biography and produced a most appealing book, "Emma, Lady Hamilton."

The story of Emma Hamilton is the stuff of legend. That is a problem for a biographer and this book surmounts it admirably. The girl of lowly origins who struggled to a high position, the girl who acted, simultaneously and successfully, as devoted wife to Sir William Hamilton, a distinguished diplo-

mat, and as flamboyant mistress to his friend, Lord Nelson, the naval genius, must necessarily be a mythic and controversial figure. "That Hamilton Woman" was a film put out in 1941, and the title echoes the fascination and indignation of centuries. In fact, Emma was very nearly a type — the pretty, rather vulgar, little gold digger, flattering her way to the top. But she was also much more — a woman of courage, intelligence, talent and taste. Fraser recognizes this, and her book succeeds in rescuing Emma from her myth and restoring her her substance.

Born to a blacksmith and his wife in 1765, Emma had no formal education. From the age of 12 she was in service, possibly passing one year in a brothel. At 16, she was the mistress of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh and bore him an unwanted child. He passed her along to another grande, Sir Charles Greville. Emma devoted herself to Greville, but he was determined to marry money and so foisted her onto his 55-year-old uncle, Sir William Hamilton, ambassador to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and a dedicated antiquarian.

Under Sir William's tutelage and protection, Emma blossomed. For Greville she had begun consciously to improve herself, her manners, her writing. Now she became an accomplished singer and won much applause for her still-life "attitudes," mimics of classical scenes. She became fluent in Italian, and when at last Sir William married her, she was equipped to be a highly successful diplomatic hostess. Marriage gave her a respectability that she used to win over the decadently formal Neapolitan court. The indefatigably manipulative queen, Maria Carolina, became her close friend.

Nelson appeared on the scene in 1793, an unknown officer on the verge of a great career. He and Sir William liked one another from the start, and the friendship never faltered, chiefly through Emma's skill and her devotion to both men. Emma became Nelson's mistress and all the world whispered. Eight months pregnant with the admiral's child, she broke her usual "sull-life" practice and enacted the entire story of Agrippina. That was all for Sir William. Even when Nelson's daughter was born, Sir William appeared not to notice. "Sir W. and Lord N. are like brothers." And so they were to remain. In his will Hamilton called Nelson "my dearest friend, the most virtuous, loyal and truly brave man I ever met with."

These men gave structure and meaning to Emma's world, but alone she could not sustain it. Sir William died in her arms, but his estate passed to the odious Greville, and she was unable to collect even the pension she deserved as a diplomat's widow, largely because of her notorious reputation. When Nelson fell at Trafalgar, his requests for support for Emma and his daughter, Horatia, went unheeded. Emma withdrew to France, dying drunken, destitute, tended only by Horatia, who was later to deny Emma as her mother.

"Emma, Lady Hamilton" is a book that seems longer than it should be. Fraser's research has been exhaustive, but the multitude of characters and voices weighs the narrative down and blurs the focus. Nevertheless, this, her first book, shows wit and promise. Carry on, Scribble, scribble.

Kathleen Emmet, who is working on a book about Americans in Paris after World War II, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

**BOOKS****Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

MARIAUD CHAIN CAGN RIAL  
ORANGE RACES ALTA ERIC  
HITTIE JACKPOT SEIN BAKE  
UBES MARIAH SHAKES DIONE  
HEU KARINA SWEAT DOLCE  
KARINA KARINA ELEGANT  
AMAZED POSETTE LEV  
SLIPPED START ASON SEDA  
LINED CHANT JARED MOGUL  
AVER HOOK BLOOD SOLACE  
DEY LAMPUNG DODGLES  
PLUGGED PAPERHOLE ELL  
RANGES CALLS OAKS GRATE  
ORU DINER TILTS RADIC  
OVER MORA HUMOR BUYERS  
FARR REICH SPARKS SUPERB  
CREESE FENNY COOPER  
PROPS DIVISION PUPPIES  
DIVINE ALTOON PURSES  
ADEA GAGA DISVISITS OSCAR  
PARE CLEM TORTE ENHILE  
ASTA SYNC SPOON RAFTER

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

\*IF IT WASN'T FOR GOOD OL' MIZ WILSON,  
ID STARVE ON SATURDAY MORNINGS!

**WEATHER****EUROPE****HIGH LOW****ASIA****HIGH LOW****AFRICA****HIGH LOW****LATIN AMERICA****HIGH LOW****NORTH AMERICA****HIGH LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH LOW****OCEANIA****HIGH LOW****WEATHER****ACROSS****DOWN****CLOUDS****PRECIP.****TEMP.****WIND****REL.****WAVES****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL****WIND****SWELL**

**SATURDAY FORECAST** CHANNEL: Shantou (China); FRANCFORT: 16°C/12°C; Lille: 18°C/14°C; Paris: 18°C/12°C; MADRID: Variable; Tokyo: 27°C/12°C (81-84). NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 26-20 (70-68). PARIS: Variable and showers, Temp. 16-12 (70-68). ROMA: Temp. 20-16 (70-68). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms, Temp. 34-26 (70-68). HONG KONG: Fair, Temp. 24-20 (70-68). SEOUL: Partly cloudy, Temp. 27-21 (71-65). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 27-21 (71-65). TOKYO: Mild, Temp. 25-18 (70-61).

Cloudy: (f)-foggy; fr.-fr.; h-hail; overcast: (c)-partly cloudy: (c)-foggy;

shower: (s)-showers; s-sleet.

Wind: (w)-windy; (w)-strong wind; (w)-gale; (w)-hurricane.

Wind direction: (N)-northeast; (E)-east; (S)-south; (W)-west.

Wind force: (1)-gentle; (2)-light; (3)-moderate; (4)-strong; (5)-very strong; (6)-hurricane.

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## SPORTS

**For These Boys of Summer, You're a Rookie at 60**By Michael Winograd  
*New York Times Service*

**WOODMERE**, New York — At 72, after a decade in the Long Island Senior Softball Association, Mike Gurro knows how things are. "The young guys come in, they push you out," he said. "You know, they play the guys out," he said. "I think you're the ones who are pushing them out."

For a while, the retired Levittown bus driver knocked around from team to team. "You don't get forced out, they just start to send you to different positions than you're used to," Gurro said. "Right field, then designated hitter, pinch hitter. That sort of wears you down. You want to play — you don't want to sit."

This year, Gurro got new life. He caught on with an expansion team in the 60-and-over league — the 5-Towns YMHA Senior Stars. "I figure I've got another year or two," he said. "Then I'll be pushed out."

It's a tough league for a new club. One day this past week 5-Towns played a doubleheader against Freeport, a top team. During warm-up Frank Gaeta of 5-Towns looked up at the guy on third base for Freeport, and said, "Any short guys on your team?"

As the game started, Marty Nudelman, sitting on the bench for 5-Towns, said a positive attitude is key. "We never keep track of errors," he said, "just hits and runs. We don't mention the errors."

The second batter for Freeport hit a groundball by the 5-Towns first baseman. "That's an error," Nudelman said.

Freeport banged a few more hits, and then the 5-Towns shortstop muffed a grounder. "Another error," Nudelman said.

A little dribbler back to the mound that the 5-Towns pitcher couldn't bend for, and Nudelman said: "Three errors already! It's the first inning."

Fortunately, Bob Franco, 66, who keeps in shape by bowling in two leagues, caught three fly balls in left field, and 5-Towns trailed only 5-0 after one.

Stan Brill, 67, the manager, worked hard keeping them sharp. "Who's up next?" he asked Hal Segal, the scorekeeper.

"I told him three times he was up," Segal said. "I tapped him on the shoulder."

"You got to tell 'em four times," said the manager. "The memories aren't so good."

In the fourth, when yet another Freeport

pitcher seemed insulted. They started scoring runs at will. "Is it 10 or 11 now?" someone on 5-Towns asked.

"Twelve," said Hal Leibowitz. "I wonder what their average age is." He thought a few Freeport guys looked 59.

Things started to go downhill. At the top of the fifth as Nudelman went for the ball, his leg gave in and he fell. He took himself out. "I can't run," he said as he limped to the bench. "I told them that."

Freeport continued scoring, eventually reaching 28. "Twenty-eight?" said Manny Kanner. "They got 28? Does that include the first game too?"

But in the last inning, 5-Towns came alive. They scored several runs. They had Tony Genero on second with just one out. The bases were yelping: "Way to go, Tony! Wish someone was filming this!" Genero smiled. He danced off second. Did 72 ever feel this young? Then there was a pop-up to the Freeport shortstop, who took it and ran to second, doubling Genero off the bag. That fast, it was over. All was quiet for a moment. "I slipped," Genero said as he walked in. "I was awful. I was awful." The final was 28-10.

player reached third base, Gaeta, 5-Towns' third baseman, looked up, smiled politely and said: "A lot of traffic here today."

"The difference so far," Segal said, "is we had five critical errors."

"Five?" said Tony Genero. "Five? We've had more than that."

Those are only the errors I consider errors," Segal said. "I take into account age."

The final was 19-1. "We're going to do better the second game," Genero said. "I can feel it." The 5-Towns starter in Game 2 had control trouble, and in the first inning, with one out and five runs in, Brill, the manager, put himself in. He threw one pitch, got the

umpire, had ejected Cal Ripken, the Baltimore manager, in the eighth, apparently for arguing balls and strikes.

"The losing streak is tough, no question about that," Ripken said. "But they were out there battling. They battled and came back."

Brewers 8, Tigers 5: In Detroit, Eric King hit Milwaukee's Bill Schroeder with an O-2 pitch with the bases loaded and two out in the seventh inning, forcing in the tie-breaking run.

Astros 6, Reds 4: In the National League in Cincinnati, Glenn Hubbard's two-run double in the eighth inning broke a 4-4 tie and Gene Garber blanked the Reds for two innings to notch the 200th save of his career. Garber has saved six games and won eight this year and leads the Atlanta pitching staff in both categories.

The 39-year-old right-hander, who accumulated those saves with Kansas City, Philadelphia and Atlanta, trails Rollie Fingers, with 341 saves; Bruce Suter, with 286; Rich Gossage, 278; Dan Quisenberry, 229; and Sparky Lyle, 222, on the all-time list.

Giants 1, Padres 0: In San Francisco, Kelly Downs allowed just seven singles to beat San Diego. Downs leads the National League with three shutouts this season. He has yielded only three runs in his last 29 innnings.

Astros 1, Dodgers 0: In Los Angeles, Jim Deshaies combined with two relievers on a four-hitter to extend the Astros winning streak to three games. Dave Smith, who has not allowed an earned run in 20 games this season, earned his 12th save. Fernando Valenzuela took his third straight loss.

In the bottom of the ninth, Bell chased the Toronto starter, Joe Johnson. Cal Ripken, Jr. singled, Larry Sheets singled and Ray Knight's double scored Ripken. Terry Kennedy greeted Jeff Mays, the reliever, with an infield single, scoring Sheets. Mike Young

hit a home run, scoring Knight and Kennedy to make it 7-6.

But Gruber homered for Toronto in the ninth and Tom Henke stopped the Orioles with a final out for his 11th save.

Larry Barnett, the home plate

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## POSTCARD

## Waltzing to the Cleaners

By Jonathan Prober  
New York Times Service

**N**EWS YORK — The Vietnamese ball had just ended, and the exhausted couples waltzed off the floor. They ran to their dressing rooms, discarded the glamorous gowns and handsome dark suits and made off into the night. Their costumes were scattered in colorful mounds, empty of all sweat and memory, that were tossed into the back of a panel truck, which bumped its way to the Bronx.

The Bronx is not Vienna, and this was not a real ball. "Vienna Waltzes" is one of the New York City Ballet's consistent crowd pleasers, 10-year-old ballet by George Balanchine that is notable for the beauty of its costumes.

Costuming is a \$780,000-a-year obsession at the City Ballet. Barbara Matera, a 35-year veteran of the artistic costuming, is in charge of the costume shop. At its busiest, 20 people are working there, making 200 costumes and refurbishing about 500 others. The day-to-day care and handling of the costumes is the province of Leslie Copeland and Dorothy Fugate.

Miles Barish also has a crucial role at the City Ballet. He is not a balleromane, but he owns the Ernest Wizner Company, which specializes in cleaning theatrical costumes. While a man's suit costs \$8 to clean at Wizner's, a costume, depending on its elaborateness, can cost \$15 to \$20. The extra money covers the cost of maintaining a staff of eight seamstresses, who take apart and reassemble the costume. Bedwork, delicate decorations and buttons must all come off. Women's upper-body foam padding must also be removed.

Barish said some costumes were cleaned in special solvent, which is milder than the chemicals normally used in dry cleaning. Older costumes must be hand-washed. Long gowns with hem soiled by the stage are first washed by hand; makeup and sweat are the chief culprits. Some of the most elaborate ceremonial costumes cost more than \$1,000 to make. Copeland said, with satin, linen, miles of velvet, lace and silk, the rule.

The quality of the fabric can be gauged from the weight of many of the clothes: pick up a costume from the original ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and the 35-pound

garment causes one to wonder how the dancers ever moved in them.

Barish employs 44 people who iron, press and sew while costumes float through the air on a ceiling conveyor, as though still possessed by the spirit of the performers.

The crew is rather blasé about the clothes being cleaned, as is Barish.

"I only know the costumes, not the performances," he said.

But at least one Wizner employee was inspired to pull a tutu over his head and prouette among the presses and ironing boards. "I told him if he stretched it, it was his job," Barish recalled.

**W**ASHING costumes also falls to Copeland and Fugate. "The dancers don't wash anything," Copeland said. "They turn it all over to me and I end up with dishpan hands."

A trim Englishman, Copeland joined the City Ballet's wardrobe department in 1958. As the company expanded (it now has about 110 dancers), it was necessary to separate the jobs into two categories. Copeland, who said he sews "very well," has learned all there is to know about washing tights.

Fugate said she was hired because "they saw I could sew" while her daughters were attending the School of American Ballet. She said that one of the biggest difficulties is getting the dancers to come in for fittings. It gets especially hectic around holiday time, she added, with all manner of little girls underfoot waiting for their "Nutcracker" costumes.

Fugate and her assistant, Kristina Kaiser, work in a mirrored office surrounded by silk and satin costumes in a myriad of colors. But the beauty that surrounds them is dimmed by the knowledge of the maintenance that is necessary. For example, every bit of elastic must be replaced after the costumes are cleaned. Men's costumes are sent out after every third or fourth use; women's costumes are sent out less often.

Among the ballets that cause the most work for both Copeland and Fugate are "Union Jack" and "Vienna Waltzes." More than 100 costumes are used in "Vienna Waltzes," and there is a moderately quick change before the finale, in which 50 dancers are featured. In "Union Jack," eight dressers are needed to assist the men.

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